MOUTRAY OF SEAFIELD AND ROSCOBIE

NOW OF FAVOUR ROYAL, CO. TYRONE

An Historical and Genealogical Memoir of the Family in Scotland, England, Ireland, and America

BY THE

MARQUIS DE RUVIGNY AND RAINEVAL

AUTHOR OF "A LEGITIMIST KALENDAR," "AITKEN OF THORNTON," "DALGLEISH OF TINNYGASK," "THE BLOOD ROYAL OF BRITAIN," ETC., ETC.

LONDON
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1902

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MARQUIS'S WILL.

SEARCH FOR FAMILY OF "AUNT WHO RAN AWAY."

Property to the value of £2,417, so far as at present ascertained, has been left by the ninth Marquis de Ruvigny, 53, of Avonmore-road, Kensington, London, W., compiler and editor of "The Titled Nobility of Europe" and author of "The Royal Blood of Britain" and other works.

He leaves everything to his son Charles Robert Wriothesly Douglas Townshend Morris on his attaining 21 years, or, if dead, then in trust for his widow and children, if any.

Should these trusts fail, then the executors "are to inquire for and ascertain the grandchildren of my paternal aunt Augusta, who ran away and married a man known as James Russell Morris."

And the income from the property is to be used for the maintenance and education of such grandchildren as their parents are willing to hand over to the executors, or, if of mature years, as are themselves willing to undertake "a proper course of study" under the executors' supervision.

If this bequest fails, the ultimate residue is to go to the West London Hospital to found a Ruvigny Ward in memory of the son, who was accidentally shot, and who died in the hospital.

all that. As a rule my girl over
epressed to be cheered after Sun-

the direction indicated and per-
ld as being the centre of a riotous
dren from whom proceeded inter-
ts and yells of laughter for which
ed reasonably to be assigned.
enrietta came flying into the room,
raight to the group whispered some-
ad an amazing effect. I could only
insanity of Armistice Day. Girls
nd kissed and danced with them;
in the furniture, performing absur-
ns of their own.
ut of the turmoil of noise came one
d on every lip, till the room rang

Mumps!"
ie matter?" I asked, seizing James,
gone quite mad was engaged in
ad against an oak sideboard.
!" he choked out. "He's got the
s got 'em! *He's got 'em!*"
ly," I exclaimed, pulling my son
other drive against the woodwork,
nate Algernon so much you mustn't
ecent display in his own house!"
at!" gurgled James. "*We shan't*
back to school!"
wild shriek James broke from me
ito the butler.

* * * *

e true. I dare not sign the health
t James has to take back with him
dare any other parent whose child
t that fateful party.
ay be the most popular person at
ton, but personally I would

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MOUTRAY OF SEAFIELD AND ROSCOBIE

Arms:[1] *Azure, on a chevron argent, between three escallops of the second, a boar's head couped, sable, tongued gules, between two mullets of the last.*
Crest: A mermaid proper.
Motto: "Nunquam non fidelis."

THE Scoto-Norman name of Moutray, originally written "Multrer" and "Multrare," is said to have been introduced into Scotland in the reign of Malcolm III., about A.D. 1060.[2] No genealogy of the family has previously been compiled, although pedigrees of the cadet branches of Aston Hall and Favour Royal have appeared in Burke's "Landed Gentry." As will be seen from the following account, the family may be said to have divided into three main lines—the Scottish (now extinct), the Anglo-American, and the Irish. The genealogy of the elder line here given has been compiled from the Charters of Roscobie and Seafield,[3] the parish registers of Dunfermline and Beath, and supplemented as noted. That of the second, or Anglo-American branch, has been supplied by the Rev. Austin Moultrie; and the account of the Irish line is taken from Burke's "Landed Gentry," kindly corrected by Mr. Moutray of Favour Royal and Mrs. Gledstanes of Fardross. The first of the name of whom I find mention was ROBERT DEW MULTRIE, who is mentioned in an ecclesiastical memorandum relating to Canterbury,

[1] These arms were recorded in the Lyon Office by Sir David Lindsay of the Mount, Lyon King, 1542, and again 20 March, 1676, by John Moutray, of Roscobie when the boar's head, previously borne erased, was changed to couped.

[2] Boetius, "Scotland," 1575, p. 177. See also the *Genealogist* (Marshall), 1883, vol. vii., pp. 25-27.

[3] For excerpts from these the writer desires to record his grateful thanks to Mr. John J. Dalgleish, the present proprietor of Roscobie, and to the late Mr. Lawrence James B. Mercer, of Edinburgh.

May 22, 1228.[1] After him we find ADAM DE MULTREVE, Burgess of Berwick, who swore fealty to Edward I. of England at Berwick June 30, 1292.[2] He afterwards appears as a witness to a charter in the Chartulary of St. Giles, Edinburgh, together with HENRY MULTRAR, Burgess of Edinburgh, who held the lands of Grothill (Greenhill), near Edinburgh, from Henry de Brade of that Ilk during the reign of David II. In 1350 he made endowment of his lands to the Church of St. Giles, which on January 15, 1362, was confirmed by his son[3] ROBERT MULTRER, Burgess of Edinburgh, who on the same day, three years later, had a charter under the Great Seal from King David II. of the lands of Restalrig.[4] Capiend JOHAN MOTERE is mentioned in a document dated January 20, 1347,[5] also as Johe Multrar in a list of names of the Chartulary of St. Andrews, July 6, 1395.[6] The first known ancestor of the Seafield line was:

I. ROBERT MULTRARE, who received a Royal Charter from King James II., confirming him in the lands of Seafield and Markinch in 1443.[7] He died in 1469, leaving issue a son John and possibly Mariota Multarer, who married John Strang, of Balcaskie.

II. JOHN MULTRAR, second Laird of Seafield, son and heir of

[1] Camden Society Publications, xxxiv., p. 246.

[2] "Fœdera Letteræ," i., p. 772.

[3] Reg. Cart. Eccles. S. Egidii de Edinburgh, pp. 3-15 Ban. Club Publications, No. 108).

[4] Reg. Mag. Sigilii, Reg. Scoto, 46, 104. "This is possibly the foundation of the 'Moutrays of that Ilk.' The village had obtained considerable dimensions about the beginning of last century. Garden of Rothiemay's map shows a large quadrangular edifice, with gables and dormer windows crowning the apex of the hill, probably the ancient family residence (Grant's 'Old and New Edinburgh,' 1882). Moutrays on the Hill was the scene of some severe conflicts during the war of 1570. With the improvements to Edinburgh in 1775 this place disappeared. The arms of Moutray of that Ilk, recorded in Wardman's Heraldic MS., 1565: *Arg. an oak-tree vert, eradicated in pale, between two arrows or, winged gu., barbed az.; per bend dexter and sinister, barbs towards base, on a chief az.* 3 *mullets of the first* (Stodart, 'Scottish Arms,' 1881)" (*The Genealogist*, vii., p. 26).

[5] Rotuli Scota, i. 681.

[6] Cart. S. Andræ, 3.

[7] These lands had formerly been a portion of Malcolm's grant to the Earl of Fife. Sefelde, with the lands of Wodefeld and Tyry, was granted to Sir James de Douglas June 7, 1372, by Robert II. Seafield Castle, whose ruinous tower, wave-washed and weird in its loneliness, yet remains, about a mile from Kinghorn, became the principal seat, the proprietors ranking as a baronial family of considerable eminence.

the preceding. He represented the Burgh of Ayr in the Parliament of 1463-1478,[1] and dying about the latter year, left issue by his wife Gelis a son Thomas.

III. THOMAS MULTRARE, third Laird of Seafield, son and heir of the preceding. He married in 1481, by Royal leave, Katherine, fifth daughter of David Boseville, by whom he had issue:

1. John, younger, of Seafield.

Thomas Moultray de Markinch was a witness to the redemption of the lands of Methill, April 30, 1484, and on the procuratory by Andrew Wighton, Sub-Prior of St. Andrews, for resigning the said lands, May 2 following. In or about 1491 a claim was preferred against John Melville, of Raith, by James Richardson, a Burgess of Edinburgh, for £70. This amount was owing to Richardson by Moutray, from whom Melville had been empowered by the King's letter to collect it. Melville declared that he apprised Moutray's goods to the value of £48, which sum he had delivered to Richardson's agents, who in turn asserted that he had paid the money to his principal.[2] The proceedings against Moutray upon this occasion may have led to the quarrel in which he was slain by John Melville or one of his servants. The particulars of the tragedy are not known, but this event, which took place in or near Moutray's own house of Seafield, situated on the north side of the Forth, between Kirkcaldy and Kinghorn, led to one of those family feuds so common in Scotland, where the relatives and kin of the parties took up the quarrel, and, as in this case, carried on a series of mutual annoyances and plots to assassinate the principals.

IV. JOHN MOUTRAY, fourth Laird of Seafield and Markinch aforesaid, son and heir of the preceding, whom he succeeded between 1490 and 1500. He immediately took steps to avenge his father's murder, but the Abbot of Dunfermline (James Beton, afterwards Archbishop of Glasgow and St. Andrews), who relates the circumstances, determined to act as peacemaker, because the death of Moutray had been brought about, not by direct malice, but by instigation and persuasion of wicked men. His efforts so far succeeded with the young Laird of Raith that for the sake of concord he resigned into the hands of the Abbot, who was also his feudal superior, the sum of 12 merks, to be uplifted yearly from his

[1] Acta Parl. Scot., ii.

[2] Acta Dominorum Concilii, pp. 189-229, March 22, 1490-91. See Melville Book, by Sir William Fraser, p. 36 *et seq.*, from which the following account of this feud is taken. It must be remembered in reading it that we have only here Melville's side of the case.

lands of Raith and others, and expended in Masses for the soul of the said Moutray. This money the Abbot, by a formal charter, bestowed upon John Moutray, the son and heir of the deceased, with full permission to expend it upon a chaplain, who should celebrate a yearly Mass in a fitting place, February 6, 1506-7.[1] Thus, according to the Abbot, the feud was composed for the time, only, however, to be renewed some years later. In March, 1511-12, Moutray was one of the arbiters for the adjustment of the Marches between the properties of Wemyss and Lord Sinclair's land of Dysart.[2] This John, who appears on an inquisition of December 7, 1506, died "in campo,"[3] 1513, being probably killed at the Battle of Flodden with King James IV., having married Marion Pitcairn, who, as his widow, paid three years' rents to the King's Receiver in 1516. He had issue:

1. John, younger, of Seafield.
2. Richard. And, possibly,
3. Sir David, Vicar of Carnbee, who was one of the co-defendants with Wemyss and his tenants against Sir John Dingwall, Provost of Trinity College Church, Edinburgh, and Vicar of the parish church of Wemyss, respecting the teinds belonging to the Provost as Vicar, February, 1528-29.[4] He is also mentioned in an instrument on the redemption of the lands of Polguld by David Wemyss of that Ilk, May 16, 1521.[5]

V. [Sir] John Moutray [Knt.], fifth Laird of Seafield and Markinch aforesaid, son and heir of the above. Was at the Battle of Flodden with his father and father-in-law, Sir Alexander Stuart, of Garlies, and is said to have been knighted upon this occasion; this, however, appears to be incorrect. He[6] revived the feud with the Melvilles. After the peace in 1506-7 the two families, according to Sir John Wemyss's own statement, remained upon neighbourly and friendly terms for several years, and they joined together in the Bond at Scone, February 13, 1521, an agreement entered into by the Fifeshire Lairds for their mutual defence[7]; but during the seven succeeding years, while Sir John Melville was engaged in public affairs, he was subjected by his neighbours to a series of active

[1] See Melville Book for text of charter. [2] Wemyss Book, ii., p. 135.

[3] Exchequer Rolls. [4] Wemyss Book, i., p. 113, n.; ii., pp. 275-278.

[5] *Ibid.*, ii. pp. 146-148.

[6] In the Melville Book the John who revived the dispute in 1521-22 is assumed to have been a son of Thomas; but this appears incorrect, as a John Moutray died, as above, in 1513.

[7] He appears here as "John Multrar of Markynch, leget excepis."

annoyances and assaults upon the persons of himself and his friends in consequence of this feud. Shortly after the Bond, and before the death of Archbishop Forman in May, 1521, John Moutray had attempted to interfere with Sir John Melville's possession of certain lands near Kinghorn, called the Abthane of Kinghorn, near Abden. These lands apparently belonged to the Abbey of Dunfermline, of which the Archbishop was Commendator, and were leased to an aunt of Sir John Melville's, who assigned them to her nephew. Six years before the lease expired Moutray granted a mortgage on his lands of Seafield, and offered the proceeds—600 merks—to the Archbishop to take the lease from Melville, the result being that the latter, to retain possession, was forced to pay £300 Scots for renewal of his lease, instead of £40 Scots as before.[1]

This proceeding naturally aroused Sir John Melville's displeasure, but no open rupture then took place, though Moutray pursued a similar course with the family of Kirkcaldy of the Grange, who were related to Melville. In the end of November, 1526, however, Moutray's goods were escheated to the Crown for the crime of manslaughter, and when the messenger-at-arms appeared, with the officers of the Earl of Morton, feudal superior of the lands of Seafield, Moutray and his men deforced the messenger and recovered the goods distrained.[2] Either on this or a precisely similar occasion, when the officers of the Earl of Morton exacted payment of a debt of £60 Scots adjudged to James Kirkcaldy of Grange, and apprised Moutray's goods, the latter resented the presence on his land of Sir John Melville, James Kirkcaldy, and other neighbouring lairds, who, by the judge's order, accompanied the officers. On December 11, 1526, James, Earl of Morton, obliged himself to defend and keep scatheless Sir John Melville in his dealings with the escheated goods of Moutray, and states that he had directed Melville to pass with his (the Earl's) officer to take up the goods. This obligation was afterwards enforced by a decree of the Lords of Council, dated February 27, 1528-29.

Moutray's first step in retaliation was to resort, not to force, but to the comminatory power of the Church, and a sentence of excommunication was pronounced by the principal official of

[1] See the case submitted to the Lords of Session for Sir John Melville of Raith against John Moutray of Markinch, *circa* January, 1433-34, and the answer for Sir John Melville of Raith to the complaints and charges of John Moutray of Markinch, January, 1633-34 (Melville Book, iii., pp. 70-77).

[2] See the charge to poind the goods of John Moutray of Markinch, escheated for the slaughter of Richard Moffat, November 6, 1526 (*ibid.*, iii., pp. 62, 63).

St. Andrews against Sir John Melville, James Kirkcaldy, and several other lairds of the neighbourhood. They appealed from the sentence, pleading, first, that they had not been either cited or convicted; secondly, that as to the charge of aiding the officer of the Earl of Morton, it was in the power of any competent judge to demand assistance in the execution of his decrees; thirdly, if it was alleged that the officials had issued the appellants letters inhibiting the apprising of the grain, they denied receiving such, and it was only reported them that they were to be excommunicated, and the final sentence was pronounced wholly unknown to them.

The result of this appeal is not recorded; but very shortly after it was made Moutray determined to take the law into his own hands, and on Ash Wednesday (March 6) of the year 1527, he, with his son and other friends, began the first of a series of hostile attacks upon Sir John Melville and his friends, which were repeated at intervals during the next few years. Unfortunately we have only Sir John Melville's statement of the facts, but, so far as that goes, it is graphic enough. There are two versions of the narrative, both intended for the perusal of the Lords of Session, before whom the case ultimately came—the first being apparently a personal relation by Melville, while the second is a more elaborate statement prepared by counsel. From these we learn that Melville and Kirkcaldy of Grange, accompanied by their household servants on their way to Edinburgh, passed through the town of Kinghorn on this particular Ash Wednesday. This being the first day of Lent, they determined to hear Mass, and proceeded towards the parish church for that purpose. But, ere they reached it, Moutray and his followers, who were within the sacred building, being advertised of Sir John's approach, rose hastily and rushed out of the church gates with drawn swords, and besetting the street, made a violent attack on Melville and his friends, who wore no defensive armour, James Kirkcaldy being wounded in the fray.

In the same year, probably about July, Sir John Melville and his retainers, returning from the service of the King, who had made a raid upon the borderers, again passed through Kinghorn on his way homeward. On this occasion his companions were David Wemyss of that Ilk and James Lundy of Balgonie, and the three lairds, leaving their attendants, went quietly to the church "to do thair devotioun and heir mess as qud Cristine men shuld do." While thus engaged, the young Laird of Seafield, who had observed their movements and the absence of their retainers, sent to his father's tower, about a mile to the east of Kinghorn, and mustered

eight of his followers, clad in iron headpieces and other armour of defence. When Melville and his companions left the church, therefore, they found themselves confronted by these men drawn up in battle array, of whom four singled out Sir John and attacked him in the churchyard. How the fight ended is not distinctly stated, but the combatants, apparently, were separated, one of the Seafield men being wounded or killed.[1]

But the most thoroughly organized and determined attack made by the Moutrays was in May, 1529, in the town of Kirkcaldy. Sir John Melville tells us that the Archbishop of St. Andrews (his former friend, Sir James Beton), had come to that town, and that he himself was quietly riding from his house of Raith to an interview with that prelate, when the fray took place. Sir John describes himself as wholly innocent of evil intention on his own part, and entirely unconscious of the plots against him; he was attended only by his own servants and wore no defensive armour, being dressed in a short white coat,[2] with doublet and hose, with a red bonnet on his head. The other party, however, who knew of the laird's intended meeting with the Archbishop, were astir betimes, and laid their plans with great determination. On this occasion Moutray was accompanied by, or called to his aid, the family of another laird of the neighbourhood—Vallance of Pitteadie. With the Vallances and his and their retainers all fully armed with "jak,"[3] steel bonnets, swords and bucklers, he rode from Seafield to Kirkcaldy. Moutray himself was apparently in peaceful guise, wearing a furred gown, but his armour was carried by a boy. They proceeded to the house of one Alexander Balcanquhal in Kirkcaldy, whence they sent a spy towards Abbotshall to watch for and report the coming of the Laird of Raith. On receiving intimation of Melville's approach and his unarmed condition, the Laird of Seafield donned his armour—jack, steel bonnet and plaited gloves—and summoned the Laird of Pitteadie and his followers, who were drinking in the town. He reproved their delay and bade them haste, as the Laird of Raith was coming, and they would never have a better opportunity. Vallance, however, who had a regard for Melville, was loath to fight without any quarrel, and tried to dissuade Seafield, objecting that there was no such reason to make slaughter, and that Melville had friends in the

[1] The servant's name was Wood, and he was apparently killed, as compensation for his death was afterwards claimed (Melville Book, i., p. 116).

[2] This may have been a coat of buff or white leather, and the wearer would therefore not be entirely defenceless.

[3] A thick quilted coat used as armour of defence.

district. This speech roused Moutray's ire, and he exclaimed, "Fye on ye, John Vallance, I trowit (believed) never bethe at the hand." This taunt stung poor Vallance, who was probably excited by his morning draughts. Becoming "crabbit and angry," he declared that he would go further than the Laird of Seafield himself dare go. Saying this, he seized two axes and halberts from Balcanquhal's house and was ready for the fray. At this point the Archbishop interposed as a peacemaker, and begged the parties to remain quietly with him and not to make provocation, saying that the Laird of Raith was coming to speak with himself, adding, "Ye have beene aft togidder with me of befor without skaith." These words were scarcely uttered when Melville and his party appeared at the west part of the town, and Moutray, replying hotly to the Archbishop, "Were I ten and he twenty, he durst nocht hold the gait (street)," caught sight of his opponent. He rushed out of the town with his servants, drawing their weapons as they approached Melville and his company.

Sir John Melville, as he saw the excited Laird of Seafield coming on, called to him to take half the street, but the other would not listen. He still advanced, crying out, "Fy, sett upon the tratoures," and so encouraged his followers. The Laird of Pitteadie and his servants were already in front, thus making his boast good, and in the mêlée he was slain. A servant of Seafield was also wounded to death, and Sir John Melville himself was dangerously hurt in various parts of his body before the affair ended. It is not stated in Sir John's narrative which party was victorious, though he seems to imply it was his own; but he appears to have much regretted the fate of the Laird of Pitteadie, who had been in his house only a few days before and was friendly with him. Pitteadie's relations, however, made no charge against Melville for his death, which was brought about in the heat of combat and in pure self-defence.

Sir John Melville's knowledge of what was said and done in Kirkcaldy before his own arrival on the scene was obtained from the full confession of one of his adversary's retainers who was fatally wounded, but survived two days after the fight. This man, named Andrew Traill, several times before his death related to his friends the foregoing facts. He also, in a conscience-stricken mood, sent two priests, one of them a notary, to ask Sir John's forgiveness on his own behalf, thanking God for the latter's escape. He stated that the Laird of Seafield had laid in wait for Melville no fewer than seven times in that year, with murderous intent; that he himself with three others had, on this occasion, undertaken to attack

Melville alone, and to slay him if possible, adding that each of them had struck at their victim, although they had met the fate intended for him.[1]

It may here be stated that within a month after the "slaughter," as it was called, Melville and two others received a remission from the King for act and part in the deaths of John Vallance of Pitteadie, Andrew Traill, and another man, Alexander Wemyss, probably also a servant of Seafield's.[2]

These attacks by the Laird of Seafield were not confined to the Laird of Raith alone, but were directed against others his friends, and even his servants. Thus on one occasion, probably about the beginning of 1533, whilst Melville was absent from home on the King's service, the Laird of Seafield and some of his men on horseback, encountering a kinsman of Sir John—James Melville, a chaplain—on foot, at the east end of Kirkcaldy, gave chase to him with a purpose to kill him. The chaplain took refuge in a house, the doors of which Moutray's men broke in, but fortunately their intended victim escaped by a back way. On another occasion, about July, 1533, some of the Vallances who were partizans of Moutray, at a public fair in Dunfermline, attacked John Kirkcaldy, brother to the Laird of Grange, but he defended himself successfully. Again, in September of the same year, while the Laird of Raith's servants were attending evening song in Kinghorn Church, they were assaulted in the churchyard by the Vallances and others, relatives of those who had been killed in the fray at Kirkcaldy. The parties were separated by the bystanders, but not before the assailants had accidentally wounded Marion Kirkcaldy, sister to Grange.[3] The pleadings presented to the Lords of Session on behalf of Sir John Melville and James Kirkcaldy, which narrate the foregoing indictment against the Laird of Seafield and his accomplices, wind up with the conclusion, drawn from the facts, that he is a common oppressor. They state specially that for seven years he had oppressed the Vicar of Kinghorn by violently preventing

[1] Melville Book, iii., pp. 71-75.

[2] See Remission, dated June 12, 1529, Pitcairn's "Criminal Trials," i., p. 244.

[3] As a side-issue to the dispute between Moutray and Melville, Sir John appears also to have had difficulties with the Earl of Merton, superior of Seafield. As noted, the Earl was under obligation to Sir John in regard to Moutray's goods, and in 1531 a decree of Council was issued, supported by a precept from the King, requiring the Earl to keep Melville scatheless from Moutray, as to certain goods taken from the latter by Melville: 10 bolls of threshed wheat, at 36s. the boll; 19 bolls of beer, at 33s. the boll; and 40 bolls of oats, at 26s., taken from the half land of Tyrie.

him from tilling his lands of Vicarsgrange; that he built dykes on these lands to prevent tillage, broke the Vicar's ploughs, maltreated his servants, and put his own sheep to graze on the Vicar's grass, besides withholding his teinds of salt and similar commodities. This oppression and the other misdeeds enumerated are declared to be notorious throughout the district. Indeed, the quarrel between the two factions, whichever was most to blame, had become so serious in its consequences that it engaged the attention of King James V. himself. He came in person to Cupar in Fife, where the parties appeared before him, and both signed in his presence an obligation binding themselves and their adherents to submit to the decision of the Lords of Session, and to appear before the Judges when required to do so.

From the phraseology of this document, it would appear as if Moutray had complained against Melville. The latter is referred to as the aggressor, and it is chiefly in regard to the compensation to be paid by him for the deaths of Vallance and others that the submission is made; touching all quarrels between them and harm done to Moutray, he is content to leave the whole matter in the King's hands.[1]

About a fortnight afterwards the King, who was still at Cupar, issued directions to those of the Council and Session who had been chosen to decide in the case, desiring them to bring the matter to a good ending, and to see where the occasion of the displeasure has begun between the two parties. As the umpires found cause, they were to weigh the same to the great hurt of neither disputant; but where the fault was greatest, to decide accordingly. Specially, however, were they to make "ane gud end" of the affair, that the parties might "stand in concord eftyrwart," which probably was done, as no further trouble appears to have arisen between the two families.[2] John Moutray married ——, fifth daughter of Sir

[1] Melville Book, i., p. 49; iii., pp. 69, 70: "The King was attended on this occasion by John, Lord Lindsay of the Byres, formerly, if not then, acting as Sheriff of Fife, and others. The adherents for whom Melville became security were James Kirkcaldy of Grange, William Barclay of Touch, John Melville of Wester Touch, James Melville (son and heir of the late David Melville, burgess of Edinburgh), Robert Clerk in Dysart, Robert Melville, goldsmith, Edinburgh, Patrick Kirkcaldy, and Sir James Melville—all landed men. The Laird of Seafield was responsible for David, George and Henry Vallance, brothers of the deceased John Vallance, of Pitteadie; James Traill, brother to the slain Andrew Traill; David Wemyss, son of the deceased Alexander Wemyss; and William Wood, probably a relative of the William Wood for whose death compensation was demanded, and who was fatally hurt or killed at Kinghorn."

[2] Letter dated January 29, 1533-34 (*ibid.*, ii., p. 1).

Alexander Stewart, of Garlies (ancestor of the Earls of Galloway), and by her had issue :

1. John, younger of Seafield, his heir.

[2. Henry, who on September 14, 1543, and September 17, 1550, leased the lands of Gonlis and Lochehillis, Aberdeen.[1]]

3. James, Vicar of Carnber, appears as witness to a charter connected with St. Andrew's, Holyrood,[2] together with the above-named Henry. He died 1575.

He died about the year 1540.[3]

VI. JOHN MOUTRAY, sixth Laird of Seafield and Markinch aforesaid, son and heir of the preceding; succeeded about 1540, and signed a Charter in the Chartulary of Dunfermline, May 22, 1543. In February, 1559, being of the Catholic faction, Moutray had to furnish the insurgent lords with corn and cattle. They afterwards besieged him in his castle of Seafield and took him prisoner, but released him on parole not to assist the Queen's French troops, a decision which John Knox strongly condemned. Although an ally of the French, he appears not to have escaped the general plundering that took place when they occupied Kinghorn.[4] He was dead before February 10, 1579, leaving issue :

1. George, younger of Seafield, his heir.
2. Robert.

VII. GEORGE MOUTRAY, seventh Laird of Seafield and Markinch aforesaid, son and heir of the preceding, was on February 10, 1579, served heir to John Moutray, his grandfather, in the lands of Kinghorn. The same year he was party on the inquest held in Cupar on August 22 on a brieve given by James Scott, of Balweary, against

[1] Reg. Epis. Aberd., i., pp. 422-450.

[2] Cart. S. Cruces, Ban. Club ; Synod of Fife, Abb. Club.

[3] The sum of 12 merks yearly, which was granted for compensation for slaughter of Thomas Moutray, was regularly paid to 1558, when payment was interrupted. Moutray in 1563 sued Melville for payment for the preceding five years, but, by an agreement between the parties at Lundie, Moutray agreed to accept 240 merks, and discharge Melville from all claims in the future. See copy Summons against Melville, November 18, 1563, and Discharge by Moutray, February 28, 1564-65, in Melville Charter Chest (Melville Book, i., p. 175).

[4] The French soldiers brought over by the Queen Regent after their victory at Edinburgh went over to Fife, and lay at Kinghorn, from which place they wasted the neighbouring country, "als weall papists as protestantes," says Knox ; "yea, even these that war confidderal with thame, suche as Seafield . . . ennemyes to God and traytouris to thair country" (Wemyss Book, i., p. 132). See also "Old and New Edinburgh."

James Sandilands, of St. Morans.[1] This laird was a staunch adherent of Queen Mary, and took part in the last effort made on her behalf at the Battle of Langside, May 18, 1568, for the slaughter at which he was one of those singled out and brought to trial by the Regent Murray, November 26, 1576.[2] He is also mentioned as being subjected to much injustice by the Regent Morton.[3] He married Elizabeth Stewart, by whom he had issue :

1. Henry, younger of Seafield, his heir.
2. Robert, heir to his brother.
3. John, dead November 21, 1627.
4. Alexander, tutor of Roscobie, appointed guardian to his brother Robert's children, November 8, 1630 ;[4] witness to his nephew's marriage contract, September 14, 1646. He married Isabel Drummond, and had issue :
   (1) George, baptized at Dunfermline, May 25, 1641.
   (2) Janet, baptized at Beath, January 7, 1644.
5. Elizabeth,[5] married George Lindsay, of Cavill,[6] near Dunfermline, before February 15, 1603, when she had life-rent sasine of half of Cavill by charter dated February 15 and 18, 1603, at Seafield.

George Moutray died before November 20, 1609.[7]

VIII. Henry Moutray, eighth Laird of Seafield aforesaid, eldest son and heir of the preceding, to whom he was served heir November 20, 1609. He is made the subject of two letters, dated from Ruthven, August 5 and 8, 1582, respectively, under the hand of King James VI., who styles him "our loved Henry Moutray," to the Laird of Lochleven (Sir William Douglas, afterwards Earl of Morton). The latter appears not inclined to heed the King's wishes, but to oust Moutray from some property at Fetherletter and Lethindy.[8] He died unmarried 1618, and was succeeded by :

[1] Wemyss Book, ii., p. 303.

[2] Pitcairn's "Criminal Trials of Scotland," i., p. 59.

[3] "Memoir of Sir James Melville," Ban. Club, p. 260.

[4] Inq. de Tutela.

[5] An Elizabeth Moutray was spouse of John Auchmerty, burgess of Edinburgh, by whom (both being dead 1623) she had issue a daughter, Elizabeth, heir to her mother in the Grain Mill of Markinch, November 12, 1623.

[6] A George Lindsay of Cavill, married at Dunfermline February 26, 1628, Jean Moutray, and had issue.

[7] George Moutray, younger, of Seafield, had license from King James VI. to sell his lands of Newton of Markinch to David Wemyss of Wemyss, November 14, 1571 (Registrum Magni Sigilli, iv., No. 2354).

[8] Charters, "Earldom of Morton," Ban. Club, i., p. 133.

IX. ROBERT MOUTRAY, ninth Laird of Seafield and first of Roscobie, also in Fifeshire, next brother and heir of the preceding. By retour of September 14, 1619, he was returned heir as son of George Moutray, "of John Moutray his *avi*, in $\frac{1}{8}$th part of Balconkie." In 1627, under date May 23 to June 1, he had a charter from John Lord Erskine "of the lands of Roscobie and Weddergang and pendicles of Redcraigs and Bowhills, also Blairinbathies, Souther and Norther, also the lands of Keltie, with all coal rights, with the lands of Parbroath and Kingask in Warrandice"; and a second charter from the same to the same, in which he is described as "Olim of Markinch," the same date of the said lands "to be held of the King as Lord of the Lordship of Dunfermline," and on June 27 an Instrument of Sasine follows to "Hon. viro Roberto Moutray de Law." This grant was confirmed to him by a Charter of Confirmation under the Great Seal, July 4, 1627. He married Anna,[1] daughter of Sir James Erskine, of Favour Royal, co. Tyrone, K.B., M.P. (grandson of John, Earl of Mar, and younger brother to the first Earl of Kellie), and by her, who, as his relict, presented a Brief for her Quince, May 29, 1630, he had issue:

1. James, younger of Roscobie, his heir.
2. John, ancestor of Moutray of Favour Royal, p. 27.
3. Child, baptized at Dunfermline, July 9, 1629.

He was dead before May 29, 1630. He is said to have sold Seafield to Dr. Law, Archbishop of Glasgow.

X. JAMES MOUTRAY, second Laird of Roscobie aforesaid, elder son and heir of the preceding, succeeded before May 29, 1630, and, being then a minor, his uncle Alexander was appointed guardian to himself and his brother November 8, 1630. On June 20, 1632, George Law, of Brunton, obtained a decreet of apprising against him for the sum of 2,000 merks, etc., which his father, "umqull Robert Moutray," had borrowed from the said George Law, and after a long process Moutray is "furth of the realm, is charged at the Pier of Leith," etc., and Mr. George Law is infeft "in all and haill the lands of Roscobie, Blairinbathies, and Woodend," etc., "to be held of our Sovereign Lord the King in all respects as the said James Moutray held or might have held them before his apprising, July 5, 1636." He married, first, Janet Colville, by whom he had issue an only daughter:

1. Agnes, baptized at Beath, February 14, 1646.

[1] Anna Erskine was tenth in direct descent from King Robert II., and twelfth from King Robert the Bruce.

He married, secondly, by contract of marriage signed at Brunton, September 14, 1646, Marie, second daughter of James Law, of Brunton, granddaughter of the Archbishop of Glasgow and niece of the above-named Mr. George Law, when all the lands above confiscated were settled upon himself and his wife; and on June 26, 1648, he had a fresh Charter under the Great Seal of the lands of Roscobie, Blairinbathies, and Woodend on the resignation of Mr. George Law and James Law in his favour. By the above-named Marie Law he had further issue:

2. Robert, younger of Roscobie, his heir.
3. James, successor to his brother.
4. James, ancestor of the Anglo-American branch, p. 20.
5. Margaret, baptized at Beath, July 31, 1647.
6. Isabel, baptized at Beath, October 31, 1648; married John Pittscottie, and had issue at least one daughter, Christian, baptized at Beath (entered in Dunfermline Register), February 7, 1668.

Mr. Moutray was living January 5, 1681, but was dead May 21, 1686.

XI. Robert Moutray, third Laird of Roscobie aforesaid, elder son and heir of the preceding, married by contract, dated January 5 and 10, 1681, Marie, daughter of Sir William Scott, of Clerkington, by Dame Barbara Dalmahoy, his second wife, when his father resigned to him his lands of Roscobie and Markinch Law. He died *s.p.*

XII. James Moutray, fourth Laird of Roscobie aforesaid, next brother and heir of the preceding, was served heir to his father May 21, 1686, and had a Precept from Chancery for infefting him as heir to his brother Robert, August 3 following, with Instrument of Sasine, September 17. He married, about 1686, Margaret (who had 12,000 merks as tocher, and had life-rent Sasine April 12, 1687), only daughter of James Kynninmond of that Ilk, by Margaret, his spouse, elder daughter of Sir Henry Wardlaw, third Bart., of Pitreavie, by whom he had issue:

1. James, younger of Roscobie, his heir.
2. Patrick, baptized at Beath, November 17, 1688.
3. Anna, baptized at Beath, July 4, 1690.
4. Elizabeth, married John Moodie, Esq., of Lassodie and Cocklaw, Fifeshire. Her great-great-grandson, John Douglas Moodie, Esq., is now probably heir-general of

Moutray, of Seafield and Roscobie. His only sister, Margaret Melville Moodie (born February 21, 1845; died April 30, 1868), married June 25, 1868, as second wife, Charles Henry T. B., eighth Marquis of Ruvigny and Raineval, Colonel in the British Army, and had issue an only son, the present Marquis of Ruvigny and Raineval.

5. Sophia.

On August 29, 1710, he executed a disposition in favour of his son of his lands, "renewing his own and Margaret Kynninmond, his spouse, their life rent and Bond of Provision for 5,000 merks to Elizabeth and Sophia, his daughters," and died January, 1726.

XIII. James Moutray, fifth Laird of Roscobie aforesaid, elder son and heir of the preceding, was baptized at Beath, November 13, 1687, and had a disposition of his lands from his father, August 29, 1710. Mr. Moutray married by contract, dated March 21, 1713, Emilia, third daughter of Sir John Malcolm, of Innerteel, by whom, who was living a widow July 19, 1734, and was probably the Mrs. Moutray, of Roscobie, who died in her house in the Canongate, Edinburgh, March 24, 1762, he had issue:

1. James, younger of Roscobie, his heir.
2. John, successor to his brother.

XIV. James Moutray, sixth Laird of Roscobie aforesaid, a Captain in the Army, son and heir of the preceding, to whom he was served heir February 6, 1736, and by a special retour, dated October 31, 1740, he was entered heir to his grandfather in Roscobie, and North and South Bairnbathies, all in the parish of Dunfermline. He disponed Roscobie to his brother, Captain John Moutray, R.N., April 15, 1766, and died at Dunfermline, May 18, 1773, *s.p.*

XV. John Moutray, seventh Laird of Roscobie aforesaid, Captain, R.N., immediate younger brother of the preceding, born 1723, entered the Royal Navy, and was, May 12, 1744, promoted by Sir Chaloner Ogle in the West Indies to be Lieutenant of the *Oxford*. After serving in several different ships, mostly on the home station, without any opportunity of distinction, he was promoted, February 16, 1757, to the command of the *Thetis*, hospital ship, attached to the fleet which in the latter part of the year sailed for the Basque Roads under Sir Edward Hawke. She was afterwards attached to the fleet in the Mediterranean, and on December 28, 1758, he was advanced to post rank by Rear-Admiral Brodrick,

although he remained in command of the *Thetis* during the war. This irregular promotion was confirmed by the Admiralty, January 24, 1763. In 1769 he commanded the *Emerald* for a short time, and in 1774 the *Thames* in the Mediterranean. In the *Warwick* in 1778 he convoyed the East Indian trade to St. Helena. He was then appointed for a few months to the *Britannia*, and in March, 1779, to the *Ramillies*. In July, 1780, with the *Thetis* and *Southampton* frigates in company, he sailed in convoy of the large fleet of merchant ships and transports for the East and West Indies and for North America. In view of the exceptional importance and value of this fleet, two other line-of-battle ships and a frigate were ordered to accompany it a hundred leagues westward from the Scilly Islands. On the way it fell in with the Channel Fleet, under Admiral Geary, who also kept it company with his whole force till 112 leagues to the westward. From that point the *Ramillies* with the *Thetis* and *Southampton* were considered sufficient protection. The miscalculation was extraordinary, for the combined Franco-Spanish fleet was enforcing the blockade of Gibraltar, and might be met with anywhere off Cape St. Vincent. At sunset on August 5 some distant sail in the south were reported. Moutray thought it a matter of no importance, and ran on with a fresh northerly breeze. At midnight lights were seen ahead, and not till then did it occur to him that it would be prudent to alter his course. He made the night signal to steer to the westward, but the merchant ships, never quick at attending to signals, on this occasion paid no attention at all. By daylight they were right in among the enemy's fleet, and were almost all captured. A few only with the men-of-war managed to escape. The loss was extremely heavy. To the underwriters it was estimated at upwards of a million and a half sterling, exclusive of the stores and reinforcements for the West Indian fleet. Diplomatically, too, the results were serious; the Court of Spain, which was already listening to secret negotiations at Madrid, conceived new hopes, and would hear of no terms which did not include the surrender of Gibraltar. Moutray meanwhile pursued his way to Jamaica, where by order of the Admiralty he was tried by court-martial on February 13, 1781. He was pronounced to be "reprehensible in his conduct for the loss of the convoy," and sentenced to be dismissed from the command of the *Ramillies*. In deference to the widespread personal interest in the case, the publication of the minutes was specially sanctioned by the Court, and it was ordered that they should be sent to England by the first conveyance and published accordingly.

Moutray had certainly not taken proper precautions, and the finding of the Court was perfectly just, but much of the blame probably rested with the Admiralty, who had neglected the warning of a similar disaster which was sustained in the same locality ninety years before under Rooke. It has been incorrectly stated that Moutray had no further employment under Lord Sandwich's Administration. He was appointed to the *Edgar* on March 2, 1782, nearly three weeks before the fall of the Ministry. In May he was moved into the *Vengeance*, one of the fleet under Lord Howe at the relief of Gibraltar and the rencounter off Cape Spartel in October. It was Moutray's solitary experience of a battle. In February, 1783 (just before the peace), he was appointed in place of Sir John Leforey, Resident Commissioner of the Navy at Antigua, a civil appointment held on half-pay, and giving the holder no executive rank or authority. Notwithstanding this, on December 29, 1784, Sir Richard Hughes directed Moutray to hoist a broad pennant in the absence of the flag, and to exercise the functions of senior officer. Nelson coming to Antigua shortly afterwards refused to acknowledge Moutray's authority, which Moutray, on his part, did not insist on. The matter was referred to the Admiralty, who replied that the appointment was abolished, and it was therefore unnecessary to lay down any rule. He was accordingly recalled, and died at Bath a few months later, November 22, 1785, and was buried in the abbey church there,[1] where there is a handsome monument to his memory. He appears to have been married twice: first, to Elizabeth Pemble, second daughter of the Rev. John Werge, M.A., Vicar of Kirkmenton, Northumberland, and, secondly, to Mary [Moutray], by whom he had issue:

1. James, younger of Roscobie, his heir.
2. Catherine, heiress to her brother.

His second wife, who appears to have been many years younger than himself, was with him in Antigua, where she won the affectionate friendship of Nelson and Collingwood, both young Captains on the station. This friendship continued through Nelson's life, and after Trafalgar Collingwood sent her an account of Nelson's death.

XVI. James Moutray, eighth Laird of Roscobie, only son and heir of the preceding, a Lieutenant in the Navy, died of fever at the siege of Calvi in 1794.

[1] See "Dictionary of National Biography" and Charnock's "Naval Biography," rom the former of which the above account is copied; also "Life and Letters of Maria Edgeworth," 1816, pp. 94, 234.

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XVII. Catherine Moutray, ninth of Roscobie, only sister and heiress of the preceding. On October 17, 1801, she, with consent of "Mrs. Mary Moutray, widow of Captain John Moutray," disponed the lands of Roscobie to William Adam, of Woodtoun. She married, at Westbourne, Sussex, February 29, 1806, the Rev. Thomas de Lacy, M.A., Archdeacon of Meath.

II. Moutray, otherwise Moultrie, of Aston Hall, co. Salop.

XII. John Moutray, otherwise Moultrie, third son of James Moutray of Roscobie, married Catherine Craill,[1] at Culross, and had issue:

1. John, his heir.
2. Anna [baptized at Beath, March 31, 1699], married J. Cruickshank.

XIII. John Moultrie, M.D., son and heir of the preceding, born January 18, 1702; emigrated to America in 1729; married first, April 22, 1728, Lucretia Cooper, by whom he had issue:

1. John, his heir.
2. William, for whose descendants see p. 25.
3. James, for whose descendants see p. 26.
4. Thomas, born February 24, 1740; killed before Charleston, April 24, 1780.

Dr. Moultrie married secondly, June 29, 1748, Elizabeth Matthew, and had further issue:

5. Alexander, born July 2, 1750; fought in the rebel army, and died leaving issue:
   (1) Catherine, born May 27, 1773; married, November 4, 1790, her cousin-german, James Moultrie.

He died in America, 1771.

XIV. John Moultrie, Esq., Lieutenant-Governor of East Florida, son and heir of the preceding, was born in America, January 18, 1729, and, remaining loyal during the Rebellion of 1778, returned to England. He married first, in America, Dorothy Dry, by whom he had issue:

1. John, died unmarried, *v.p.*
2. Sarah, died unmarried.

He married secondly, January 5, 1762, Eleanor, daughter and

[1] According to the pedigree supplied by the Rev. Austin Moultrie; but according to the Beath Registers the mother of Anna Moultrie was *Catherine Kirkpatrick*.

heiress of George Austin, of Aston Hall, co. Salop, by whom he had further issue:

3. John, his heir.
4. James, M.D.; see p. 22.
5. George, in Holy Orders; see p. 23.
6. Thomas, Captain 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, born 1785; killed at Albuera, 1811.
7. Lucretia, married Chancellor John Kelsall, of Nassau, and had issue four sons and one daughter, viz.: Roger, R.E.; John, Lieut. R.N.; William, solicitor, died in Charleston, U.S.A., 1807; Thomas; Eleanor.
8. Cecilia, married Admiral John Bligh, and had with other issue a son, George Waldegrave Bligh, Major 60th Rifles (see p. 21), and a daughter Ellen, who married Edward Moultrie.

Mr. Moultrie succeeded to Aston Hall in right of his wife, and died 1798.

XV. JOHN MOULTRIE, Esq., of Aston Hall, co. Salop, second but eldest surviving son and heir of the preceding, born January 22, 1764; married, November 16, 1786, Catherine, eldest daughter of Ellias Ball, of Frenchay, co. Gloucester, Esq., by whom he had issue:

1. George Austin, his heir.

Mr. Moultrie died December 19, 1823.

XVI. GEORGE AUSTIN MOULTRIE, Esq., of Aston Hall, co. Salop, and Sandwell, co. Surrey, only son and heir of the preceding, born October 5, 1787; married July 4, 1827, Jane, fourth daughter of Crawford Davison, Esq., of Pierrepoint Lodge, co. Surrey, and had issue:

1. John Austin, of St. Austin's, Sandwell, Esq., Lieutenant 64th Regiment; born July 21, 1829; died unmarried, *v.p.*, September 25, 1864.
2. Crawford Davison, R.N., born November 7, 1830; died on board H.M.S. *Alligator*, August 15, 1851; buried at Hong Kong; unmarried.
3. Arthur Austin, Lieutenant 90th Regiment; born April 14, 1832; killed at Lucknow, September 25, 1857; unmarried.
4. Mary Catherine. born May 6, 1828; married, April 29, 1847, Thomas Jenkyns Heathcote, Esq., and died November 28, 1875, having had issue twelve children, viz.: (1) Thomas George Jenkyns, M.A. Oxford, born 1848; (2) Arthur

Napier, Comm. R.N., born 1850; (3) Florence Poultney, born 1852; (4) Herbert Moultrie, Comm. R.N., born 1853; (5) Walter Comyn, born 1855; (6) Basil, born 1858; (7) Henry Lucas, born 1859; (8) Wyndham Selfe, B.A. Oxford, in Holy Orders, born 1862; (9) Rose Mary, born 1863; married, 1897, Arthur Hodgins, Esq., and has issue; (10) Godfrey Austin, born 1866; (11) George Bruce Wadham, born 1868; (12) Noel Mary Georgina, born 1870.

5. Jane, born July 28, 1833; married, June 2, 1858, her cousin George Waldegrave Bligh, Major 60th Rifles, and had issue: (1) Evelyn Grace Earle, born July 26, 1860; (2) Winifred Rose Janet Cecilia, born May 4, 1863.

Mr. Moultrie, sometime Major 19th Lancers, was a J.P. and D.L., co. Salop, and died without surviving male issue, February 5, 1866.

III. Moultrie.

XV. James Moultrie, M.D., second son of John Moultrie, of Aston Hall aforesaid, was born in 1766, and married, November 4, 1790, his cousin-german, Catherine, only child of Alexander Moultrie, by whom he had issue:

1. James, his heir.
2. Alexander, born August 5, 1794; married first, Martha Guerard; secondly, Jane Howard; and thirdly, Cornelia Strobhert, but had issue by his first wife only, viz., four daughters: Margaret, Louisa, Isabella and Martha, who died 1879.
3. John, born 1799; died 1871; unmarried.
4. William Lennox, born 1800; married first, in 1824, Hannah Child Harleston, and had issue:
   (1) William Harleston, born 1825; died 1838; unmarried.
   (2) James, born 1827; died 1851; unmarried.
   (3) Constance Harleston, born 1829; married Peter Gourdin, and had issue: (i.) Henry, born 1862; (ii.) William Moultrie, born 1865; (iii.) James Moultrie, born 1870.
   (4) John Harleston, unmarried.
   (5) Catherine, born 1833; unmarried.
   (6) Edward, unmarried.
   (7) Sarah, married Henry Lawrence Ingraham, but has no issue.

Mr. Moultrie married, secondly, Juliet Ingraham, and had further issue:

(8) Mary Louisa, born 1846; married, 1869, Isaac Ball, and had issue: (i.) Isaac, born 1870; (ii.) Julia, born 1872; (iii.) William Moultrie, born 1873; (iv.) James Austin, born 1875; (v.) William Moultrie Burney, born 1876, R.I.P.; (vi.) Lot Moultrie, born 1878; (vii.) Francis Guerang, born 1879, R.I.P.

He died in 1865.

5. Eleanor Austin, born 1798; died in London, 1866; unmarried.

Dr. Moultrie died 1836.

XVI. James Moultrie, Esq., M.D., the famous physician, eldest son and heir of the preceding, born March 27, 1793; married, November 12, 1818, Sarah Louisa Shrewsbury, and died, *s.p.*, May 29, 1869.

IV. Moultrie (England).

XV. George Moultrie, M.A., Vicar of Cleobury Mortimer, co. Salop, third son of John Moultrie of Aston Hall, married Harriet Fendall, and had issue:

1. John, his heir.
2. Edward, Barrister-at-Law, married his cousin-german, Ellen Bligh, daughter of Admiral Bligh, and had issue:
   (1) Cecil, died in Calcutta.
   (2) George Edward, drowned.
   (3) Ernest, emigrated to the River Plate.
   (4) Herbert, emigrated to the River Plate.
   (5) Katherine.
3. William, Captain in the army, died unmarried.
4. Thomas, Lieutenant R.N., drowned in the West Indies, unmarried.
5. Bligh, Captain in the army, drowned at the Cape, unmarried.
6. Charles, solicitor, died at Melbourne, Victoria, unmarried.
7. Harriet, married Thomas Salt, Esq., solicitor, of Shrewsbury, and had issue:
   (1) George, married, first, —— Letts, and had issue a son, Moultrie. He married, secondly, —— Birmingham, and had further issue: (ii.) Hubert; (iii.) Reginald; (iv.) Kate; (v.) Cecil; (vi.) Gerald; (vii.) Leonard; (viii.) Wilfrid; (ix.) Lionel.
   (2) William, married first, —— ——, and had a son

(i.) Walter. He married, secondly —— ——, and had four daughters; (ii.) Edith; (iii.) Maud; (iv.) Constance; (v.) Emma.

(3) Henry.

(4) Fendall, unmarried.

(5) Mary, married John Low, and had with daughters two sons, John and Clement.

(6) Alice, married William Gay, and had issue: (i.) William, (ii.) Herbert, (iii.) Alice, (iv.) Edith, (v.) Ellen, (vi.) Geraldine.

(7) Ellen, unmarried.

(8) Agnes, unmarried.

(9) Anna, unmarried.

8. Cecilia, married Joshua Peele, solicitor, Shrewsbury, and had issue.

The Rev. George Moultrie died in 1845.

XVI. JOHN MOULTRIE, Rector of Rugby, eldest son and heir of the preceding; born 1799; married Harriet Margaret Ferguson, and had issue:

1. Gerard, his heir.
2. George William, born 1831; married Eliza Frederica Currie, and had issue:
   (1) James Edward, born 1858.
   (2) Fendall Alexander, born 1860.
   (3) Amy Frederica, born 1860; married the Right Rev. Louis George Mylne, D.D., Bishop of Bombay (1876), and has five children.
   (4) Helen Georgina, born 1866.
   (5) Hugh Crawford, born 1868.
   (6) Stuart Buller, born 1872.
   (7) Constance Minnie, born 1877.
3. John, born June 17, 1833; died August 23, 1834.
4. Ferguson Rose, born 1835; died unmarried 1862.
5. Mary Dunlop, born 1837; died unmarried 1866.
6. Margaret Harriet, born 1839; died 1894, having married the Rev. Offley Cary, and had issue: (i.) Margaret Emily, born 1864; (ii.) Henry Lucius Moultrie, born 1866; (iii.) Katherine Amy, born 1869.
7. Amy Jane Coleridge, born 1845, unmarried.
8. Mabel Praed, born 1848; died at Chelsea, February 9, 1898, unmarried.

The Rev. John Moultrie died 1874.

XVII. GERARD MOULTRIE, Vicar of South Leigh, Oxon, eldest son and heir of the preceding, born 1829; married Elizabeth Anstey, and had issue:

1. Eleanor May, married Walter Edward Wallace, and had issue: (1) Alexander, (2) Hugh, (3) Percy, (4) Margaret, (5) Cyril.
2. Adela, unmarried.
3. Bernard, unmarried.
4. John, unmarried.
5. Mary, married the Rev. A. East, and has issue: (1) Arthur Gerard, (2) Michael.
6. Gerard Ferguson, died young.
7. Agatha, unmarried.
8. Lawrence Moultrie, married Caroline Dane.
9. Austin, in Holy Orders; Keble College, Oxford (third class Mod., 1887), B.A., 1889; deacon, 1891; priest, 1892; lately Vicar of St. Saviour's, Leeds.

The Rev. Gerard Moultrie died 1885.

XVIII. BERNARD MOULTRIE, Vicar of Horbury, Wakefield, eldest son and heir of the preceding; Keble College, Oxford, B.A. (third class Mod. Hist., 1882); Sarum College, 1883; deacon, 1883; priest, 1884.

V. MOULTRIE IN AMERICA.

XIV. WILLIAM MOULTRIE, second son of Dr. John Moultrie, was born November 23, 1730, and married, first, December 10, 1749, Eliza Damaris de St. Julien, and had issue:

1. Lucretia, born October 13, 1750.
2. William, his heir.

On the breaking out of the Rebellion, William Moultrie, unlike his elder brother, joined the Colonists, and speedily rose to the rank of General. He successfully defended Fort Moultrie (so named after him) against a ten-hours' attack of the British Fleet, under Sir Peter Parker, in 1776, and for this received the thanks of Congress.

General Moultrie married, secondly, Hannah, widow of Thomas Lynch and daughter of Treasurer Jacob Motte, but had no further issue, and died September 27, 1805.

XV. WILLIAM MOULTRIE, Esq., only son and heir of the preceding, was born August 8, 1752, and married, January 11, 1776, Hannah, daughter of General John Ainslie, and had issue:

1. William, died in infancy.
2. William Ainslie, born October 10, 1778; died unmarried August 29, 1811.
3. Ann Ferguson, died young.
4. Eliza Charlotte, born August 22, 1782; died January 21, 1833, having married, March 25, 1802, Dr. Edward Brailsford, and had issue:
   (1) Hannah Ainslie.
   (2) William Moultrie.
   (3) Serena Eliza.
   (4) Alexander Barron, born 1813; married —— du Bose, and had issue four sons, who all served in the Confederate Army, of whom Major Edward du Bose Brailsford died 1880.
5. John Ainslie, died young.
6. Daughter, died in infancy.
7. Son, died in infancy.
8. Lucretia, died young.
9. De St. Julien, died young.

Mr. Moultrie died December 12, 1796, without surviving male issue.

VI. Moultrie in America and England.

XIV. James Moultrie, Chief Justice of East Florida, third son of Dr. John Moultrie, was born November 3, 1734, and married Cecilia, daughter of Chancellor Staunton, of England, and had issue:

1. James, returned with his uncle, Governor Moultrie, to England, a Major in the Army; died in Ireland.
2. Annabella, who, after the death of her father and mother in East Florida, went to live with her half-uncle Alexander in Charleston. She married, May, 1787, Edward Harleston, and had:
   (1) Edward, married, first, Georgiana Doughty, by whom he had issue several children, who all died young; and, secondly, Anne Isabel, daughter of Frances Kinloch Huger, and had issue:
      (i.) Annabella, married Thomas G. Prioleau, and had issue.
      (ii.) Lucy, married Richard Lawrens, and had a daughter, Anne.
      (iii.) Elizabeth. (iv.) John.

(v.) Cecilia Moultrie. (vi.) Edward.
(vii.) Hannah. (viii.) Francis Huger.
(ix.) Frances Motte. (x.) Mary Huger.

(2) John, married Elizabeth Cordes, and had issue:
(i.) John Moultrie, married Eleanor Gourdin, and has four daughters.
(ii.) Thomas Cordes, married, first, —— Barksdale, who died *s.p.*; and, secondly, Nancy Simmons, by whom he has issue a son.
(iii.) Elizabeth Cecilia, married John Ball Waring, M.D., and has issue three sons and a daughter.

3. Hannah, married Robert Quash, and had issue:
(i.) Robert.
(ii.) Hannah Harleston, married William Postell Ingraham, and has issue: William Postell, Edward Henry, and Anna, wife of Colonel Samuel P. Pickens.
(iii.) Sarah Ann. (iv.) Constance.
(v.) Edward Harleston.

Chief Justice Moultrie died August 6, 1765.

VII. Moutray, late of Favour Royal, co. Tyrone, Ireland.

X. John Moutray, Esq., of Aghamoyles,[1] *alias* Favour Royal, co. Tyrone, ancestor of the Irish branch of the family, was the younger son of Robert Moutray, ninth Laird of Seafield and first Laird of Roscobie, Fifeshire. He settled in Ireland probably at the same time as the Erskines, and there married his cousin Anne, youngest daughter of the Rev. Archibald Erskine, of Aghamoyles aforesaid, by his second wife, Lettice, daughter of Sir Paul Gore, Bart, by whom he had issue a son:

XI. James Moutray, Esq., of Aghamoyles, or Favour Royal, aforesaid, son and heir of the preceding. He inherited the estate of Favour Royal from his mother, was High Sheriff co. Tyrone 1682, and M.P. for Augher 1692 and again 1703; and married Deborah,[2] daughter of Henry Mervyn, Esq., M.P., of Trelick, and

[1] Aghamoyles, a considerable estate in co. Tyrone, was granted to Sir James Erskine, K.B. (younger brother of the first Earl of Kellie, and grandson of John 12th Earl of Mar), by King James I. and VI., and was by him rechristened "Favour Royall," in memory of the Royal favour. See an interesting account of this in Lord Belmore's "Parliamentary Memoirs of Fermanagh and Tyrone."

[2] Miss Mervyn was twelfth in descent from King Edward III.

grand-daughter of Sir Anthony Mervyn, M.P., Speaker of the Irish House of Commons, by whom he had issue:

1. James, his heir.
2. Anketell (youngest son).
3. Anne, married George Gledstanes, Esq., of Daisy Hill.
4. Sarah, married Charles Stewart, Esq., of Baillieborough.

Mr. Moutray died 1719; his will, dated March 12, 1718-19, was proved 1719.

XII. James Moutray, Esq., of Favour Royal aforesaid, eldest son and heir of the preceding; High Sheriff co. Tyrone 1695; married, 1698, Rebecca, eldest daughter of Colonel James Corry, of Castlecoole, co. Fermanagh (ancestor of the Corrys, Earls of Belmore), and had issue:

XIII. John Moutray, Esq., of Favour Royal aforesaid, son and heir of the preceding; High Sheriff co. Tyrone, 1721; born April, 1701; married, 1720, Elizabeth, daughter of Alexander Montgomery, of Ballyleck, co. Monaghan, and had issue:

1. James, his heir.
2. Anketell, in Holy Orders, succeeded his brother.
3. Leslie of Kellibrick; see p. 32.
4. John.
5. Mary, died unmarried.
6. Rebecca, married William Reid.
7. Catherine, married Henry Wray.
8. Sarah, married Gerald Irvine, of co. Fermanagh, ancestor of the Irvines of Killadeus.
9. Elizabeth, married Humphrey Jones, of Belturbet.

XIV. James Moutray, Esq., of Favour Royal aforesaid and Kellibrick, M.P. for Augher 1761-69; High Sheriff co. Tyrone 1762; married Hester, daughter of Thomas Knox, Esq., M.P. Dungannon, and sister to Thomas first Viscount Northland, but had no issue.

XV. The Reverend Anketell Moutray, of Favour Royal aforesaid, next brother and heir of the preceding, married, 1768, Catherine, eldest daughter of Thomas Singleton, Esq., of Fort Singleton, co. Monaghan, by his first wife, ——, daughter of Oliver Anketell, Esq., of Anketell's Grove, and died, *circa* 1801, having had with three daughters who died in childhood, issue a son and daughter:

1. John Corry, his heir.

2. Isabella, married Whitney Upton Gledstanes, Esq., of Fardross.

XVI. JOHN CORRY MOUTRAY, Esq.,[1] of Favour Royal aforesaid, only son and heir of the preceding, J.P. and D.L., and High Sheriff co. Tyrone 1794; born September 29, 1771; married, April 27, 1793, Mary Anne Catherine, second daughter of Major Ambrose Upton, of Hermitage, co. Dublin, by his wife Margaret, sister and co-heir of Thomas Gledstanes, Esq., of Fardross, co. Tyrone, and had issue:

1. Anketell, his heir.
2. John James, late of Favour Royal.
3. Whitney, of Fort Singleton; see p. 31.
4. Thomas, in Holy Orders, born December 5, 1806; married, October 20, 1842, Eliza, daughter of Andrew Crawford, of Auburn, and died *s.p.*, 1843.
5. William, in Holy Orders, born October 2, 1811; died April 27, 1882.
6. Henry, of Killymoon Castle; see p. 31.
7. Catherine, died unmarried.
8. Margaret, married, June 23, 1810, Sir James Richardson Banbury, Bart., of Augher Castle, and had issue.
9. Isabella, married, 1820, Robert Waring Maxwell, Esq., of Killyfaddy, co. Tyrone, but had no issue.
10. Sophia, married, December 14, 1838, Robert Hornidge, Esq., of Fardross, co. Tyrone, and had issue two sons and two daughters:
    (1) Moutray Vance Hornidge, Esq., of Fardross, who assumed the name of Gledstanes, under the will of his cousin Ambrose Upton Gledstanes, Esq., of Fardross.
    (2) Robert.
    (3) Cecilia, died 1869.
    (4) Marion, died 1887.
11. Mary, died in infancy.

Mr. Moutray died April 26, 1859.

XVII. ANKETELL MOUTRAY, Esq., of Favour Royal aforesaid, High Sheriff co. Tyrone 1855, eldest son and heir of the preceding, born May 11, 1797; died October, 1869, *s.p.*

[1] A portrait of this gentleman is in the Grand Jury Room at Omagh, the meetings of which body he rarely missed during a long adult life. — Lord Belmore.

XVIII. The Reverend John James Moutray, of Favour Royal aforesaid, next brother and heir of the preceding; born April 15, 1802; married, January 1, 1836, Maria Dorothea, second daughter of the Rev. William Perceval, of Kilmore Hill, co. Waterford, and by her, who died September, 1864, had issue:

1. John Maxwell, his heir.
2. Robert Perceval, Captain R.N., born November 30, 1840; died February 10, 1896.
3. William Henry, born 1842; married, 1871, Margaret Wilson in Canada, and has issue:
   (1) William Robert Maxwell, born 1884.
   (2) Mary Upton.
   (3) Anna Caroline.
   (4) Bessy. (5) Margaret. (6) Emma.
4. Anketell, of Favour Royal; see p. 30.
5. Charles Frederick, B.A., P.C.D., born 1846; married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Edward Hornidge, of Tulfaris, co. Wicklow, and has issue:
   (1) Frederick Charles, born June 23, 1889.
   (2) Phœbe Elizabeth Gladys.
6. Anna Maria Sophia.
7. Mary Elizabeth, married, August 10, 1889. Algernon Thomas Fetherstonhaugh, of Lake House, Westmeath, and has issue.
8. Caroline Helena.

Mr. Moutray died June 20, 1886.

XIX. The Rev. John Maxwell Moutray, M.A., LL.D., eldest son and heir of the preceding. He did not, however, succeed to the family estates, which, under the will of his uncle, Anketell Moutray, of Favour Royal, passed to his younger brother Anketell. He was born February 1, 1837; married, 1864, Jane, daughter of David Harrell, of Mount Pleasant, co. Down, and has had issue:

1. John Corry Anketell, born 1866; died 1869.
2. William Perceval, born July 4, 1872; now serving in South Africa.
3. Anna Helena.

VIII. Moutray, now of Favour Royal.

XIX. Anketell Moutray, Esq., of Favour Royal, Aughnacloy, co. Tyrone, D.L., J.P. co.'s Tyrone and Monaghan, High Sheriff co. Tyrone 1877, fourth son of the late Rev. John James Moutray,

of Favour Royal, whom he succeeded in the family estates under the will of his uncle, the late Anketell Moutray, Esq., of Favour Royal; born August 20, 1844; married, July 1, 1877, Gertrude Madelina, third daughter of the late Matthew T. Anketell, of Anketell's Grove, co. Monaghan, by his wife Catherine Anne Frances, daughter of D. Ker, of Montalto, co. Down, and had issue:

1. John Corry, born August 31, 1878; died April 4, 1879.
2. Anketell Gerald, born August 5, 1882.
3. Anne Gwendoline Stella Eliza.

IX. Moutray of Fort Singleton.

XVII. Whitney Moutray, Esq., of Fort Singleton, co. Monaghan, J.P., third son of John Corry Moutray, of Favour Royal, born September 15, 1804; married, April 20, 1843, Annabella, daughter of Andrew Crawford, of Auburn, co. Dublin, and had issue:

1. Whitney John Upton, his heir.
2. John Thomas, Major in the army.

Mr. Moutray died December, 1882.

XVIII. Whitney John Upton Moutray, Esq., of Fort Singleton aforesaid, J.P., M.A., Barrister-at-Law, elder son and heir of the preceding, born January 5, 1849; married, 1893, Clara, daughter of the late John Humphreys, of Ballyhaise, co. Cavan.

X. Moutray of Killymoon Castle.

XVII. Henry Moutray, Esq., of Killymoon Castle, Cookstown, co. Tyrone, J.P., sixth son of John Corry Moutray, of Favour Royal, born March 18, 1814; married, 1855, Barbara Frances, elder daughter of H. Mervyn Stewart, of Martray House, co. Tyrone, and had issue:

1. Mervyn Stewart Thomas, his heir.
2. Frances Vesey.
3. Beatrice, married, 1887, Daniel James Wilson, Esq., B.A., Barrister-at-Law, son of the Rev. M. Wilson, of Camus Rectory.

Mr. Moutray purchased Killymoon Castle 1873, and died February, 1875.

XVIII. Mervyn Stewart Thomas Moutray, Esq., of Killymoon Castle aforesaid, only son and heir of the preceding, born August 23, 1865; married, 1891, Helena Claudine, youngest daughter of the Rev. Mervyn Wilson, of Camus Rectory, Strabane, and has issue:

1. Barbara Claudine.

XI. Moutray of Killibrick.

XIV. Leslie Moutray, Esq., of Killibrick, third son of John Moutray, Esq., of Favour Royal, married Jane, daughter of —— Wray, of Castle Wray, co. Donegal, by whom he had, with possibly other issue:

1. Leslie, his heir.
2. James, died unmarried.
3. Alexander; see Moutray of New South Wales, p. 32.

XV. Leslie Moutray, Esq., of Killibrick, eldest son and heir of the preceding, married
and had issue:

1. Leslie, his heir, and others.

XII. Moutray of New South Wales.

XVI. Alexander Moutray, Esq., third son of Leslie Moutray, Esq., of Killibrick, married
and had issue:

1. Alexander.
2. John James, an Excise officer, married —— Armstrong, and had issue at least two sons:
   (1)
   (2) John Armstrong Moutray, of Christchurch, Sydney, N.S.W., 1883.
3. Hercules.
4. Edmond.
5. Frederick.

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